

What is the federal government's fight against regional disparity doing for New Brunswick?

Federal and provincial authorities, through Jean Marchand's department (Economic Expansion) have designated certain areas of eastern Canada as growth areas, enabling them to receive large amounts of federal subsidies for the promotion of industries in what they call the infrastructure of the economy. There are only two in New Brunswick: Saint John and Moncton.

What has been the effect on rural areas?

The whole rationale for eastern Canada as far as the federal authorities are concerned is to convince the population to move to four areas: St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, Saint John and Moncton. But they've been meeting with a great deal of resistance from the people. There are only about 175 families from northern New Brunswick who have taken advantage of moving allowances to go to growth centres. It also makes it easier for the areas concerned to receive favorable replies to requests for aid to industries, both new and old. Consequently the northern area is starved for development and there's no way to get industry or factories, which may or may not be viable in these areas. But they are not encouraged. It's a heavily wooded area, but wood processing firms, from lumbering to furniture and so on are now being concentrated in the south, which is closer to the main population centers.

How do the moving allowances work?

They can only get subsidies to migrate if they're assured of a job at the other end. Since unemployment is so high and most of them own their own houses, handed down from generation to generation, most of them are reluctant to move into areas in which housing is at a premium and where they're not known. Another factor is that they have a much larger concept of family than the urban nuclear family.

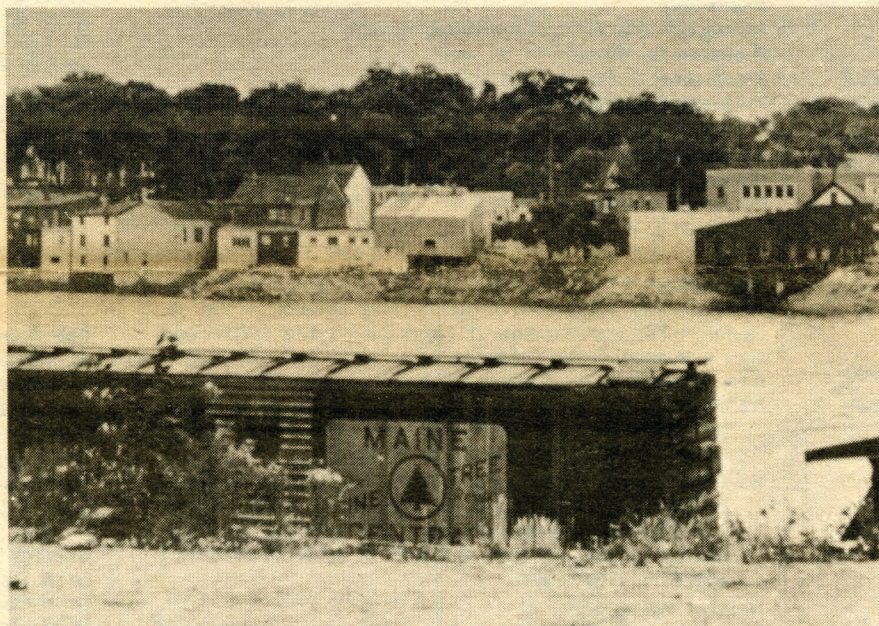
Do language problems affect migration?

Most French from Kent county in the last two generations have been moving around Waltham, Massachusetts. In the northern part of New Brunswick, the young people have been moving to Montreal. A few go to Moncton and St. John, which are English. Many of the young people today are less bilingual than their



Regional Disparity

New Brunswick's fat-cats are getting federal money at the people's expense. Historian Richard Wilbur tells how the North Shore is fighting back.



parents, have had less exposure to English and consequently are most reluctant to move to areas where bilingualism is required. So they move to Montreal instead, where they can get along on a unilingual basis. There are pockets of English holding out in rural areas, but the majority of English, Irish and Scottish have gone to the urban areas. There has traditionally been a lot of antagonism between the Irish Catholics and the French Catholics, in a very vicious manner, about the control of their church and their education system. The English are essentially unilingual. The only bilingual people are the French.

Are those who don't move pressing for action in an organized way?

The area now has its first indigenous political party, the Parti Acadien. This is a unilingual French-speaking party, centered in Bathurst, made up primarily of those under thirty. It got its start mostly because of dissatisfaction with the lack of French media. There are no originating production centers in the area, so if you want to get on French television or radio, you have to go the Gaspé or Moncton. They had an abortive attempt to form an association to promote French radio and this was effectively squelched by the French establishment which is at work with the English. On top of that there's been a dramatic decline in the

economy in the last six months. Apart from that, the emotionalism caused by "l'Acadie, l'Acadie", which is now showing in Montreal and acquainting Quebec with the problems of the francophones in New Brunswick in terms of bilingualism, has helped to produce this party perhaps sooner than they had planned. They've been working on it for about a year.

Their main problem is to hold the youth in the area. It's so easy to buy them off. They're bought off with politically emasculating things like Opportunities for Youth, local incentive programs, Youth Start programs, service clubs which drain off the radicalism. Of course if they can't deal with them any other way, they fire them from their jobs, or put them in jail.

In the last year and half, there have been confrontations on the high school level. There were schools built with federal money as part of the centralization program, but they didn't have enough money to build them properly, so they cut back the construction. For instance, instead of ten-inch heating ducts they cut them back to four. Consequently there's inadequate heating - one school got down to 44 degrees, then went up to 88 degrees. The students and teachers have had great

problems with nose bleeds because the humidity is 18 percent whereas the acceptable rate is something like 40. So students have protested quite successfully: they chained buses, had sit-ins. In one case the authorities resorted to the courts, the children were forced back to school, but in most cases the parents were coerced into doing this. Over the past three years this sort of thing has radicalized the age group from 16 to 20. Since they're now on the voting list, there should be a new political ballgame if they can stay alive as a political party, and if they can find jobs in the area, which is highly questionable.

How has Robichaud's departure affected the situation?

Of course the federal government is liberal and they work through the liberal patronage system in New Brunswick. There's been very little money handed out to the Tory government of Premier Hatfield. So the federal government is simply maintaining this hard line policy of rationalizing out the economy and the poverty of New Brunswick by getting the people, one way or another, to move to those areas that they want them in, to make it easier for the bureaucrats to administer welfare. Until the great hue and cry of a few weeks ago, they had all the welfare offices in Moncton, and of course some of the towns on the north shore 200 miles away have 70 percent on welfare. People weren't getting their checks, one person got four.

On top of that they've established a national park in Kent County, which is predominately French, and 1200 people have had to get out, which they've been trying to fight, unsuccessfully. They expropriated their property and paid them off for their livelihoods as lumbermen and fishermen, with money to move. But of course you give these people 8 to 12,000 dollars to move, and it's gone on a couple of cars.

Another way of getting them out is to reduce services, which they've done in Newfoundland in the outposts: just cut off the health services, etc. I suspect it's done purely for politics. It's an interesting fight; these people have a lot of tenacity.

What support does the new party have?

The organization CRAN (Conseil Régional d'Aménagement du Nord-est) has the job of animating or acquainting the poor with their rights, and helping them to help themselves. They've run into a lot of flak from the authorities because they've really informed them of their rights and they're wondering why they can't have them. Through CRAN the Parti Acadien has established quite a network of contacts among the fishermen and farmers, particularly the fishermen, who are facing a decline in catches and are on the defensive. So the party has a broad base. It's certainly causing the liberals a lot of concern because this is traditionally liberal territory. The party obviously reflects the dissatisfaction of thousands of north shore residents with the economic slump; it also shows the liberal party's failure to reach the under-30 politicized francophone, as well as a partial failure of Louis Robichaud's Equal Opportunities program. This was supposed to give long-range and imme-

continued on page 6

Graduate Awards

CANADIAN ADVERTISING ADVISORY BOARD. Doctoral fellowships. Deadline: March 10.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in Ghana). Deadline: March 10.
FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Margaret McWilliams travelling fellowship. (pre-doctoral) Deadline: March 10.
FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Professional fellowship. Deadline: March 10.
BELL CANADA. Centennial fellowships. Deadline: March 10.
CANADA. CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING CORP. Graduate fellowships in urban & regional affairs. Deadline: March 1.

GULF OIL CANADA LTD. Graduate fellowships. Deadline: March 1.
MACKENZIE KING FOUNDATION. Scholarships and travelling scholarships. Deadline: March 1.
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION. Graduate fellowships (tenable outside Canada). Deadline: March 15.
TAYLOR STATION MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP. Deadline: March 1.
THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA. Graduate research fellowships in metallurgy. Deadline: March 1.
U.S.A. AMERICAN PODIATRY ASSOCIATION. Fellowships in podiatry. Deadline: March 1.
U.S.A. FIGHT FOR SIGHT INC. Student fellowships. Deadline: March 1.
KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA. Founder's memorial fund for student's aid. Deadline: March 1.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DISASTER RESEARCH CENTER. Canada Emergency Measures Organization research fellowship. Deadline: March 1.
GREAT BRITAIN. INSTITUTION OF MINING & METALLURGY. Edgar Pam fellowship (for graduate studies in Great Britain). Deadline: March 1.
UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS. Postgraduate studentships for graduates of other universities (for research only). Deadline: March 1.
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in India). Deadline: March 31.
THE BRITISH COUNCIL. Commonwealth University Interchange scheme for postgraduate university research workers holding research grants. Deadline: March 31.
ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. Research scholarships in pure and applied science offered to overseas uni-

versities. Deadline: March 21.
CHEVRON STANDARD LTD. Graduate fellowship (males only - geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering). Deadline: March 31.
CANADIAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. Scholarships for studies and research in Scandinavia. Deadline: March 25.
MONTREAL TRUST CO. Walter C. Summer foundation fellowships (doctoral level). Deadline: March 15.
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. Fellowships in transportation. Deadline: March 15.

Faculty Awards

CANADA. DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE. Scholarships & fellowships program. Deadline: March 1.

Arts Faculty Advisers

Special note to all Pre-Arts Collegial I Students: All currently enrolled Pre-Arts I students must telephone 879-4085 in order to arrange an appointment with a faculty adviser. The following list does not apply to current Pre-Arts I students.
NOTE: If you are currently a day student and you do not receive your enrolment package by Feb. 25, notify the records office immediately at 879-2810.

Applied Social Science 2085 Bishop Street
Please call Mrs. Carol Foster for an appointment at 879-4191.
Professor H. Dimock
Professor D. McDonald
Professor R. Nagge

Asian Studies 2050 Mackay Street
Please call Paula Schmidt for an appointment at 879-4194.
Professor D. M. Miller

Canadian Studies
Professor R. Burns H-462 879-5893
Professor M. Gnarowski H-541 879-5901

Classics and Modern Languages Hall Bldg. Room H-403
Please call Miss A. Kowalewski for an appointment at 879-4192.
Professor P. F. Widdows (Latin, Greek)
Professor C. R. Barton (Linguistics)
Professor J. D. Grayson (Spanish)
Professor A. M. Ketter (German)
Professor T. Sidorow (Russian)
Professor J. A. Macaluso (Italian, Hebrew)

Economics Hall Bldg. Room 660
Please call at 879-5845 for an appointment.
Professor A. Anastasopoulos
Professor A. Lerner
Professor A. Martens
Professor P. Miles
Professor R. Rand
Professor B. Rosenfeld
Professor M. Stelcner
Professor A. Tarasofsky

Education Hall Bldg. Room 407
Please call at 879-4535 for an appointment.
Professor M. Braham — Early Childhood Major
Professor H. Entwistle — Joint Major in Education

English Hall Bldg. Room 541
Please call at 879-5901 or 879-4492 for an appointment.
Professor H. Beissel
Professor C. Blaise
Professor M. Butovsky
Professor H. Fink
Professor M. Foster
Professor D. Ketterer
Professor E. Pechter
Professor M. Petrie
Professor D. Proctor
Professor A. Ram
Professor D. Sheps
Professor R. Sommer
Professor R. Tobias

Fine Arts Hall Bldg. Room 543
Please call at the appropriate number for an appointment or call A. Adams at 879-4133, general advisor.
Prof. E. Bakony Fine Arts H-543 879-4132/3
Prof. J. Buckner Moving Pictures " "
Prof. P. Cohen Fine Arts " "
 " Music " "
Prof. Y. Gaucher Visual Arts " "
Prof. S. Horner Art History " "
 " Studio Art " "
 " Fine Arts " "
Prof. E. James Graphic Design " "
 " Art History " "
 " Studio Art " "
Prof. D. Jones Graphic Design " "
Prof. G. Molinari Visual Arts " "
Prof. F. Mulvey Graphic Design " "
Prof. L. Sherman Art Education " "
Prof. J.I. Smith Visual Arts " "
Prof. N. Springfield Theatre Arts H-0050 879-5855 4436

French Hall Bldg. Room 515
Please call Mrs. M. F. Murat for an appointment at 879-5881.
Prof. C. Levy February 14 - April 7
Prof. J. Schneider May 8 - June 16

Geography 2080 Mackay Street
Please call Miss J. Zubalik for an appointment at 879-5885.
Professor H. Clinch
Professor D. A. Fraser
Professor J. Meade
Professor J. Young

History Hall Bldg. Room 462
Please call at 879-5893 for an appointment.
Prof. R. Wall Honours Advisor
Prof. E. McCullough Majors Advisor
Prof. F. Chalk
Prof. J. Hill
Prof. S. Scheinberg

Philosophy Hall Bldg. Room 633
Please call at 879-7262 for an appointment.
Professor M. Ahmad
Professor R. E. Carter
Professor C. Garside
Professor P. Germain

Political Science Hall Bldg. Room 660
Please call Miss E. Adelson at 879-4193 for an appointment.
Professor H. Shulman
Professor L. P. Singh
Professor H. Quinn

Psychology Hall Bldg. Room 1060
Old Four-Year University Program, Day Division — Dr. N. Taylor — For appointments (Fridays only) go to 1170-4 and sign in on appointment schedule.
New Three-Year University Program
N2 Students registered as majors and going from N1 to N2 (Those who saw Dr. Sanders last year) call 879-4146 for an appointment to see Dr. B. Sanders.
N1 Students completing the second year of the collegial program (CEGEP 2) who wish to major in psychology (whether you have completed the "profile" or introductory psychology) call at 879-4146 for an appointment with Dr. J. Chaikelson.

Honours Psychology
All potential or registered honours students call 879-4146 for an appointment with Dr. T. Gray.

Majors and Honours Social Psychology
All potential students call the Sociology Department at 879-5883 for an appointment with Dr. G. Laing (Sociology).

Religion 2050 Mackay Street
Please call Paula Schmidt at 879-4194 for an appointment.
Prof. D. Miller Religion Majors and Honours
Prof. J. Siegal Judaic Studies Majors

Sociology & Anthropology 2015 Drummond Street
Please call the appropriate number for an appointment.
Majors Advisors
Miss L. Cheong E-200-2 879-4269
Professor K. Dempsey E-216 879-4178
Mr. D. Forsythe E-209-3 879-7240
Mr. A. Synnott E-209-5 879-4182

Honours Advisors
Professor T. Buckner E-204 879-4176
Professor S. Chodak E-203-4 879-5943
Professor G. Laing E-203-2 879-4479
Professor H. Potter E-215-1 879-7297
Professor J. Smucker E-203-3 879-4180

Programmes in Social Psychology
Majors and Honours advisor:
Professor G. Laing E-203-2 879-5944 or 879-5883

Russian Studies
Professor I. Smith H-462 879-5893

Urban Studies
Professor R. W. Bryant 2080 Mackay St. 879-5885

Science Faculty Advisers

Biological Sciences
Major Students:
Dr. H. Enesco - 879-4452
Dr. F.C. MacLeod - 879-4222
Miss S. Ruby - 879-4220
Honours Students:
- Cell and Molecular Biology option -
Dr. H. Enesco - 879-4452
Dr. E. Newman - 879-4215
- Ecology option -
Dr. R. McLaughlin - 879-4400
Dr. F.C. MacLeod - 879-4222
- Physiology and Developmental Biology option -
Dr. F.S. Abbott - 879-4216
Dr. R. Roy - 879-7233

Chemistry
All students must arrange an appointment with Dr. R. Westbury at 879-5961. The following will act as consultants:
Analytical - Prof. J. Dick
Biochemistry - Dr. G. Campbell
Instrumentation - Dr. R. Verschingel
Inorganic - Dr. P. Bird
Organic - Dr. O. S. Tee
Physical - Dr. R. Westbury
Geology
Dr. A. Deland - 879-5826, Room H-1280/9
Dr. H. de Romer - 879-4459, Room H-1280/8

Mathematics
Appointments must be made by telephoning 879-5930.
Collegial Students -
Asst. Prof. M. Belinsky Dr. H. Proppe
Mrs. A. Boswall Assoc. Prof. E. Vowles
Mrs. A. Dobson
University Students -
Dr. E. Cohen Assoc. Prof. J. Senez
Assoc. Prof. T. Dwivedi Dr. N. Smith
Dr. H. Harrow Dr. M. Szabo
Dr. M. Malik

Physics
Appointments may be arranged through Mrs. R. Poulin at 879-5915.
Dr. D. Charlton Dr. J. MacKinnon Dr. W. Raudorf
Dr. N. Eddy Dr. S. Misra Dr. R. Sharma
Dr. A. Kipling Dr. S. Morris Dr. A. Smith

Commerce Faculty Advisers

Area Specialization	Adviser	Hours	Room	Phone
Accountancy	Asst. Prof. B. Markland	Mon. 2:30-5 Thu. 1-2:30	N-566	879-4048
Economics	Prof. M. Armstrong	TBA	H-663/7	879-5835
Finance	Asst. Prof. S. Silverton	Tues. all day	N-596	879-4299
General Business	Asst. Prof. H. Tutsch	Tues. all day	Y-205/2	879-4249
Management	Assoc. Prof. T. Kubicek	Tues. all day others by appt.	N-562	879-2892
Marketing	Assoc. Prof. J. Scheibelhut	Tues. all day	Y-207/2	879-4490
Quantitative Methods	Assoc. Prof. Z. Popp	Mon. 10:30-12	N-584	879-4388

Engineering Faculty Advisers

Area Specialization	Adviser	Hours	Room	Phone
Civil Engineering	Dr. M. Douglass	Mon. afternoon Tues. all day others by appt.	H-971/7	879-4080
Electrical Eng.	Dr. J. Giguère	Mon. & Wed.	H-915/10	879-4076
Mechanical Eng.	Prof. G. Xistris	Mon. & Wed. afternoons Fri. a.m.	H-932/1	879-5986
Collegial Pre-Eng.	Prof. F. Hamblin	Fri. a.m. Mon. all day others by appt.	H-932	879-5879

Friends of Windsor Station

What is happening to Windsor Station?
All of the great railway companies of the world were given large tracts of land. The company given the biggest tract was the Canadian Pacific Railway. They sold off a great deal to the original settlers of this country; but they still own most of the mine rights, they own most of the downtown real estate and they own the transportation network that serves it. Now is the time to cash in, and they are going to develop it. The fact that there are a few significant buildings doesn't bother them too much. Those buildings are well placed to make tremendous profits for real estate developers.

To state their side of the case, if they don't take Windsor station down, they will be slapped with a much higher tax bill. The tax bill which they now get is for a building worth \$12 million on the tax roll. Developing anything on any of the other property, will raise the amount to \$35 million. In other words, taxes on the station itself would go up four times because of the rise in land values. So, unless the community steps in and passes legislation protecting that building, they won't be able to afford to pay those taxes, except as a charitable gesture.

You don't need to make fancy changes in the tax laws. Every building in Old Montreal has a similar law and the taxes have remained the same since they were passed. Mind you, there haven't been any great speculative profits there.

What are your reasons for preserving the building?

In 50 or 100 years from now, Windsor station may be the last architectural relic of the railroad era. Such a thing would be like the only church on the face of the earth. It would be a fantastic tourist attraction. Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London each see 10 million people a year.

The very best stations in the United States have already gone. The very best ones Europe, dating from this particular era, were bombed out during the war. The only ones that are even close are in London. And all of those, except one, are slated for redevelopment. The best one in North America is Grand Central Station, or what's left of it, and I am sure it will be redeveloped.

The buildings surrounding Windsor station are a complete catalogue of architecture over a span of 100 years. — nothing to be lightly thrown away.

The preservation of a large building allows individuals to identify with their community. Windsor station was the only large building built during the confederation period, in Canada.

The preservation of these things to ensure progress itself is vitally important. It's like having your primitive memory, which you experience every night in a dream state, suddenly cut off. Scientists know that if you were suddenly unable to dream that you would go mad. When you're dreaming, you are bringing back information from a bygone civilization.

It is very important to the sanity of the community, just as dreams are important to the individuals. Take a look at New York City. The symptoms of this sort of insanity are group alienation.

It never makes sense to pull down an old building, except if you can shift the cost onto someone who doesn't know they are going to pay for it. You never see the City of Montreal pull down an old build-

Windsor Station's original stone buildings are not slated for demolition, yet. While the track section at the extreme west end of the railway terminal will soon be uprooted to prepare for Canadian Pacific's proposed high rise office and shopping complex, the chateau-like structure and the tower will remain at the corner of Dominion Square for another year, at least, a railway spokesman said this week.

Market forces might demand its replacement by commercial offices in the future, said Mr. Lavallée of Special Projects, but CPR has no immediate plans.

The Friends of Windsor station is a

group determined to see that the Confederation style railroad monument remains standing for posterity. Their reasons for preservation are not only cultural, but economic and sometimes Freudian. Their president, Michael Fish, said the recruitment of directors from Canada's business community and the work of several students has given the group renewed strength. They intend to stop at nothing short of legislation to protect the station. Even a request for support from the UN is not beyond the possible.

In the following edited transcriptions, economist Lavallée and architect Fish present both sides.

Windsor Station may be as permanent as Niagara's receding falls



Jerzy Przytyk

ing; they buy them, they are a bargain. But most of us are brainwashed into wanting something new.

The depreciation on a building can be charged against profits elsewhere in the corporation's operations. Many rich people buy the newest possible real estate to offset income that they are making somewhere else. The depreciation on the new buildings will enable the CPR not to pay any taxes on the income they make from the railroad and the mines and the other real estate they own. The tax legislation says that every asset is depreciating at a certain rate. When the building is fully depreciated, then you tear it down. And that's what's happening to Windsor Station. They get no more depreciation allowance so they have to replace it. The Carter taxation report said that this is an abuse of the system, but it hasn't stopped, it is the biggest tax dodge in the country. Canadian Pacific charges off fantastic amounts of profit, and in fact show losses which the government has to give them subsidies on.

What will your group do to save Windsor Station?

I suppose, if it comes down to the wire, we will oppose demolition on some legal ground. There may be grounds for a citizens' suit in this case.

My feeling is that we can get support from the United Nations. There are several committees of UNESCO which might be interested in helping. They have funds to help people like us protect all sorts of cultural heirlooms.

CP's side

What is happening at Windsor Station?

The station consists of six sections erected at different times. The building was built out from the initial core at the corner of Windsor and La Gauchetière. We are going to tear down the tiny part of it next to Mountain St. within a few months. I would say that the rest of the building will probably not be touched for at least several years. The arrangement of the tracks was designed to make room for us to build an office structure on the west end of the property. When we start to do this, we will make an announcement about the building that will replace it. No part of the stone building will be touched this year.

Are market forces going to be the determining factor?

Yes, I would say so. If, in 1976 or '77 or whenever the first stage is completed, it was determined that there was a very heavy demand for office space of the type afforded by high rise buildings, I think you can assume that we would consider erecting a large structure something akin to the present buildings on the site of the stone building.

There are quite a number of concepts, not even plans at this stage, on the use of the space. They studiously avoid any discussion as to the use to which the original building will be put simply because the decision won't have to be taken for a number of years.

What alternatives have you considered?

The only alternative uses that have been considered are the various suggestions

made by people who want to preserve the building. It could be gutted and used again as office space. One of the difficulties is that we don't really know how it can be used without making a tremendous expenditure on it. We would probably be willing to consider a proposition by people wanting to take it over and run it as a museum. But the cost is what makes this difficult.

We are a company whose success over the years has been predicated on fairly astute business management. We are not cold about it. We are very conscious of our background in history and we have done an awful lot in this field, but there are various problems in our undertaking an historical project in any one place. For example, one newspaper suggested that we take over the Van Horne residence. Well, this is all very well for Montreal, but what happens when we are confronted with the same requests from Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, etc.?

Does CP not consider things other than market forces?

I think the principal consideration is the outlay. Every decision we make takes into account social considerations. A lot of well intentioned people have said we should do this or that. But it isn't as though the company's whole past and whole present is bound up in the consideration of profit. Canadian Pacific doesn't have to be taught any lesson about doing things in the context of Canada as a nation.

What social repercussions has CP recognised?

We have an obligation to the environment in the city. The movement of the station in order to free the space for redevelopment is surely an interest in Montreal and its welfare. But if you are thinking of maintaining monuments, then surely it becomes the interest of the city to do this.

Do you consider the high rise an improvement?

There are quite a number of those buildings in Montreal and they run the gamut from very interesting to very plain. I think there is a very great concern here, and one certainly cannot fault the buildings, that there is some necessity to preserve the core of the city. You hear a lot about the move from the city. I would be the last one to suggest that the downtown area should not be touched at all. What if the same argument had been used in the middle ages and architecture had ceased with no renaissance?

Do you recognize a need to preserve old buildings?

St. George's church across the street will remain, even if we have to acquire it and retain it ourselves. The church is unquestionably a monument in the square.

Do you not think the same should apply to Windsor Station?

Some people see beauty in a railway station and others don't. I think it's like art or motherhood, even the people with the most superficial knowledge of architecture would never dispute that something that is built with architecture in mind such as a church is an obvious candidate, whereas when you come down to commercial buildings, you are venturing on thinner ice.

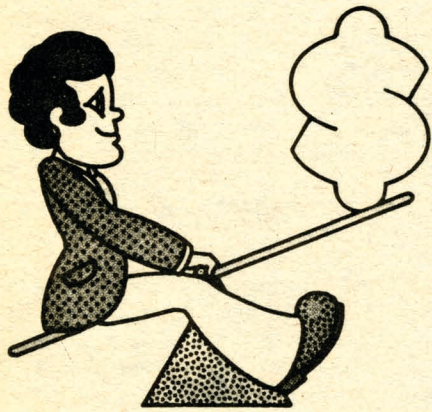
The point is, of course, that the church doesn't interfere; it's not in the centre of the development as the station would be. The church sits on a piece of land by itself. It was perfectly clear that it would be difficult to build around Windsor Station, or to avoid it, or to make any new structure harmonize when it is side by side. But again, the decision hasn't been made.

PART I

Possibilities: city jobs

The City of Montreal is not creating new jobs but there are always seasonal summer vacancies. Last year about 3500 people were employed in clerical positions, restaurants, park grounds, Man and His World, etc., and much the same can be expected this summer, an official said.

Applicants must be 17 years of age or over. People applying for work in the city proper must be city residents. peo-



ple applying for work in the Montreal Urban Community area must be residents of the MUC. People applying for work at Man and His World can reside in either place.

A resident, the official said is anyone who has been living here for a reasonable length of time. Students who have been here for an academic year are eligible.

Applications must be obtained from Room 416 at City Hall (275 Notre Dame St. E.). Applications have been open since January 15, 1972. Candidates will be chosen more or less on a first come, first served basis. The deadline is March 15.

Applicants need not be bilingual, but should have "a fair knowledge of the other language", the official said. Only a few jobs require any academic or technical qualifications.

Salaries average from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, he said; the minimum was \$1.90.

Most cities on Montreal Island have some summer vacancies. Contact the appropriate city hall as soon as possible.

Possibilities: private

In addition to the city-administered projects at Man and His World, private concessionaires will do their own hiring. As final contracts have not yet been awarded, the official did not expect a complete list of employers until the end of February. People should contact the concessionaires directly, he said. He promised to send the list as soon as possible; it will be made available to the guidance centre (Fred Denton H-440).

Concerning employment at Man and His World, alone, applicants not receiving satisfactory service at City Hall might try across the street at 448 St. Gabriel.

Foreign nationals might apply for work in the pavilions of their native country. However, a senior official said these pavilions usually employ "some local nationals, perhaps students, but in the main they bring their own people". While prospects are not good, he nonetheless saw no harm in writing to the appropriate consulate. He said he did not know of any foreign exhibition com-

mittee that was presently discussing personnel, so applicants should wait until April to write to the consulates.

Whether work permits are required will depend on the individuals, he said. Non-immigrants needing permits should apply at the Immigration Department at 15 Atwater St. (Alexis Nihon Plaza) with their Non-immigrant entry Certificate.

Possibilities: camps

For people whose primary need is not money, a number of camps in the province will hire students for approximately two months this summer. There are resident camps where staff live on the premises, usually somewhere in the country, or more urban, day camps where staff spend only part of the day with campers.

The Quebec Camping Association operates a camp staff placement bureau. They take applications for virtually all types of staff positions (counsellors, maintenance, doctors, nurses, waterfront directors, other specialists, etc.). Approximately every 10 days, depending on the number of applicants, a list is compiled and sent to camp directors of the English and French camps in the province. These lists give the applicant's name, address, telephone number, position sought, skills, age, education and background. Camp directors then contact the applicant directly to discuss employment.

There is a fee of \$1.00 for this service. Applicants must be at least 17 years of age. Applications should be available at the guidance office (Fred Denton, H-440, 879-4027) by next week, or they may be obtained from Miss Kelly (489-1541). There is no deadline, but it



is recommended that applications be sent immediately. Two lists have already been sent, says Miss Kelly, and now is the time that all good camp directors are looking for staff. However applications will be taken until July to serve camp replacement needs.

The following 'Y' camp description should give some idea of what summer camp work is about.

The YMCA will hire about 80 to 100 people, depending on camp enrollment as counsellors or supervisors in resident or day camps.

Mr. Robitaille, responsible for camp programs says he prefers students but others may be accepted, especially if they have experience in counselling or waterfront activities. Applicants for counsellors must be at least 18, and for senior or waterfront positions, at least 21 years of age.

Salaries for the resident camps range from \$150 to \$300 for the season, and for the day camps, from \$87 to \$125 depending on experience and ability. Period of employment is nine weeks in both cases, around July to August.

Salaries are to be discussed and will vary with position at the camp and the applicant's qualifications. The camp will operate for six weeks, from June 30 to August 11.

Apply at the camp office of the YWCA (1355 Dorchester Blvd. W., 866-9941). "If you hope to get anywhere, apply fairly soon," a camp officer said. Interviews will follow.

The YM-YWHA will have openings for about 100 people at their urban camp and for about 75 people at their resident camp this summer.

Applicants for counsellor and senior positions must have at least first year of university, and for junior counsellors,

PART 1

Non Opportunity job possibilities

PART 2

Putting the brakes on V.D.

The Beginner's Survival Kit

Applications are available at the camp office (Leo Robitaille or Mrs. Hall, 1441 Drummond St., 849-5331). The deadline for senior and waterfront positions is the end of February, and for others, end of March. Interviews with prospective candidates will follow.

The YWCA will have about 40 job openings for women, only, at their resident camp this summer. It has not been decided whether there will be a day camp.

Applicants for counsellors must be at least 18, and for waterfront, at least 21 years of age. Seventeen year-olds may apply for counsellor-in-training positions; they will not be paid.

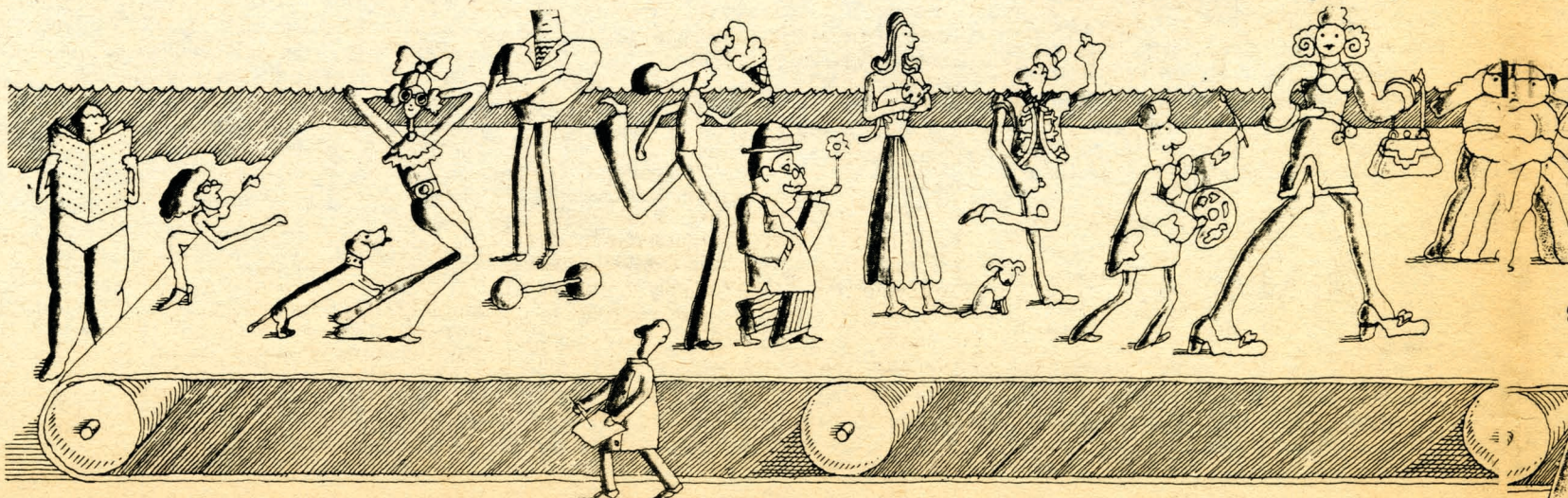
grade II. Salaries for a nine-week period range from \$200 to \$450 according to age and experience, for counsellors and senior positions, and from \$70 to \$100 for junior counsellors.

Contact YM-YWHA for more (737-6551) Applications will be accepted until the end of April, but you are advised to apply early.

More possibilities (if possible) next week

Opportunities for Youth

Montreal project officer Joan Irving says there may be some minor changes or clarifications resulting from her visits to universities and colleges. Any



new information will be printed in Issues and Events.

One such change is that day care centres are acceptable projects in Quebec (We reported that they were unacceptable).

Reflections:

How many Montreal companies have child care facilities for staff with children? Would they be amenable to a pilot project? How many nursery school children have no place to go in the spring? Would their parents welcome a centre for the summer?

Day care centres should have a large room, and preferably some open land or park for the summer. One experienced person said that churches might have been reluctant to house day care centres in the past, but she thinks their attitude is changing. She said established

PART 2

Notes on VD control

Terry Pletzer has wanted to work in preventive medicine for a long time. But as a nurse at the university's health centre, she's had no budget until this year, when a UCSL (University Council on Student Life) grant enabled her to launch a VD program.

Why VD? "There are already lots of facilities and information on drugs," she explains, "and though I personally feel we should be doing a lot more in birth control and abortion counselling, the university hasn't decided where it stands. I became more and more aware last year that VD is a growing problem and thought it would be a good place to start."

So last fall, she and a concerned student tried to start a VD club. Though the club itself was "not too successful, since people would come up and say, 'is that where you get VD?'; still they did get a good audience for some films they showed. Since then, according to Terry, lots more students have been coming into the centre. "They're



starting to realize that we're more open, that there's complete confidentiality and free diagnosis and treatment."

But there's a long way to go. There's virtually no good literature on the subject. Terry describes the government's last VD pamphlet, published in 1948: "It says that you don't get VD on the tennis courts or at church socials, and that if you're a good girl or a good boy, there's no problem!"

And general misinformation still abounds. "A lot of people think that syphilis and gonorrhea are the same thing, or that a blood test diagnoses everything. But the blood test only becomes positive three months after you've had contact, and even then only for syphilis," she warns.

Terry points out two problems of gonorrhea that many are still unaware of. The first is the fact that 80% of the women who have gonorrhea don't have any symptoms at all, until they become sterile or have a complete pelvic infection. She cautions girls who think that when they have a pap smear taken, everything is covered, since pap smears are for detecting cancer. Even if there are symptoms, they are likely to appear and then go away. The same applies to a male who, says Terry, "may have what he thinks is a pimple and it will go away; then he's into the secondary stages of syphilis; then he may get a rash, a sore throat, a few lymph nodes swollen and that will go away, and then he's into the third stage of

syphilis. All this time he's infectious and the girl is too. I think a lot of people have it and don't know it."

The other problem is that it's getting harder to treat gonorrhea. "The gonococcus is becoming more resistant and they're having to give higher and higher doses of penicillin," Terry says, citing as an example the St. Famille Youth Clinic where they give 6 million units of penicillin ("that's 4 cc. in each buttock and that hurts") and still have occasional problems. She feels that "a lot of kids think they'll run out and if they get a dose they can just get their shots and it'll be gone."



That may have been the case in the past, when penicillin or one of the other antibiotics was effective and gonorrhea relatively easy to cure, but she emphasizes that it's becoming harder and harder.

What kind of preventive measures does she suggest? "Anyone who's having intercourse with more than one person, and they both haven't been checked out, should have a check-up every six months. And I think girls should definitely be checked once a year, but they don't know that they should. If people don't start looking at it as another communicable disease, then there are going to be a lot of people who become sterile



or who aren't treated. Gonorrhea is said to be more communicable than a common cold."

She has more ideas for Sir George, besides the upcoming VD day (see below). "I'd like to see gonococcal smears done right on the mezzanine in a closed off area with a doctor and lab technicians right there to see it through, as well as the blood work being done right there. I'd like to do it in the late fall, around November, and again three months after Christmas." Whether the university will buy that is another matter, but in the meantime, Terry and a group of students are doing a random - sample survey of day students' attitudes to and knowledge of VD. Results so far seem to indicate the need for at least a program such as VD Day.

3 Days of Education About Venereal Disease

February 22, 23 & 24 1972

Sir George Williams University

Mezzanine - All days - 10:00 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.

Films - Discussion - Literature to read, slides to look at, etc.

Hall 110 - February 22, 1972 at 2:00 p.m.

V.D. Symposium with:
Dr. Carol Berquist - an Obstetric and Gynecology Resident from the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Roy Forsey: A Dermatologist from the Montreal General Hospital

Dr. M.P. Laplante: A Urologist from the Montreal General Hospital

Hall 110 - February 24, 1972 at 2:00 P.M.
Alain Feingold: Editor of the Birth Control Hand Book and the forth coming Venereal Disease Handbook.
Lecture with slides & discussion.

McGill - Leacock Bldg. - 1 p.m. - Room: TBA

Lectures by Dr. Lorenz, Dr. Demons, Dr. Portnoy.

Gonorrhea

The following are a few things to look for if there is a possibility of infection.

One or two symptoms now or in the past should be enough to make you suspicious.

Male

- (1) Recent sexual contact
- (2) Discharge appearing at the urethra
- (3) Burning on passing urine
- (4) Discomfort at the lower end of the body, especially behind the scrotum.
- (5) Slight discharge and discomfort

Female

- (1) Recent sexual contact
- (2) Increased vaginal discharge
- (3) Mild burning on passing urine
- (4) Slight discomfort or itching about the rectum
- (5) Some lower abdominal pain
- (6) Painful lump on either side of vaginal opening.

Syphilis

The following may indicate syphilis:

Males

- (1) Sexual contact in the previous 3 to 6 months.
- (2) Shallow painless ulcer or ulcers anywhere on the penis or scrotum
- (3) Enlargement of lymph glands in the groin
- (4) Generalized rash, especially on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet. This rash is never pus producing, but more like measles.

Females

- (1) Sexual contact in the previous 3 to 6 months.
- (2) Shallow painless or nearly painless ulcers anywhere on the external genitalia, especially around the opening of the vagina.
- (3) Generalized rash, especially if present on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; not pus producing.

From Dr. Anne Kyle -
V.D. The People to People Diseases

bilities.

.D.

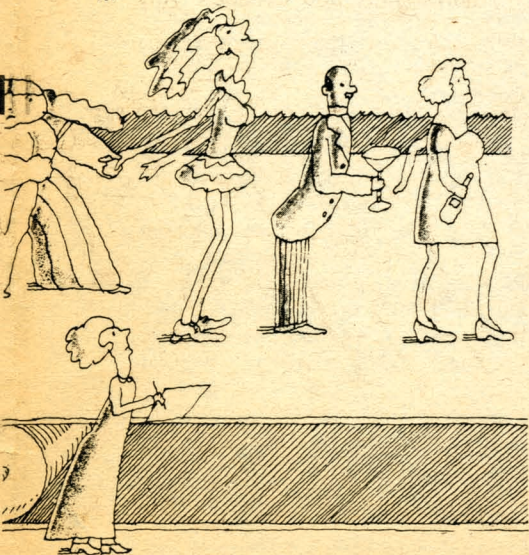
ral

buildings were likely to pass fire inspections and other laws.

There is a day care centre at the YWCA (1355 Dorchester Blvd. W.) and at the nursery school in the University Settlement (3553 St. Urbain St. 842-8836).

Perhaps they would be willing to discuss possible difficulties and outline the necessary equipment, etc.

Some project originators require extra staff. If you are in this position, write or call Issues and Events (Information Office, SGWU, 879-4136) with a brief description of the project and the number of people required; we will publish it.



adolph smith proto- types

with Hilda Enesco

Can antibiotics influence sex?

Yes, if you are a bacterium, and this is the story. (For others we don't know). Sexual conjugation in bacteria may lead to drug resistance and its implications are vital to our public health. The phenomenon is called "infectious drug resistance".

In the 1950's, several unusual findings were reported by Japanese scientists during an epidemic of bacillary dysentery. To see why the observations were unusual, we first consider that bacteria sometimes mutate and become resistant to antibiotics. Only the most hardy mutant bacteria survive the effect of the antibiotics. This is called the spontaneous mutation and selection theory. It is like the familiar idea of the most hardy

animals surviving and going on to reproduce. In this type of dysentery, the antibiotic sulfonamide was used to kill the pathogens. However, over the years, the bacteria became more and more resistant to the drug. Then the Japanese discovered that a certain strain of the bacteria was resistant not only to the one antibiotic to which it was exposed but also to several other antibiotics it never even met. The bacteria responsible for the dysentery was resistant not only to the sulfonamide but also to chloramphenicol and tetracycline (these latter drugs were not used in the treatment). The puzzling thing was how



"This new drug works on streptococci, pneumococci, and staphylococci. Now here's where you come in..."

the bacteria became resistant to chloramphenicol and tetracycline. So how did this happen? After hard work, these scientists succeeded in showing that some kind of DNA, called the R-factor (R for resistant) was rapidly transferred among the bacteria by sexual con-

jugation. The important aspect of the behavior is a rapid increase in drug-resistant bacteria. The R-factor spreads rapidly among the bacteria by transfer and this process goes much more rapidly than just survival of resistant bacteria.

If the use of antibiotics were limited to medicine, the problem would be hard enough. But there are many non-medical uses of antibiotics. For example, it was discovered that when antibiotics are added to the feed of animals, their growth is speeded up. Now antibiotics are routinely added to animal feeds. The purpose is to prevent infections in the animals because the energy used for fighting the infection can now be used for growth. Antibiotics are sprayed on plants for the same purpose.

Thus it is not surprising that the use of antibiotics in animal feeds poses big problems. The amount of drug-resistant bacteria is increasing from year to year. Also it is said that the growth-promoting effects of the antibiotics in animal feed are becoming less from year to year. There is no simple treatment available at the present time for drug-resistant bacteria. The only practical answer is to discover other or new drugs to which the pathogens are still sensitive.

There are many interesting questions associated with the R-factors. How did they originate? Were they around before the use of antibiotics? Is something like the plot of the science fiction novel "The Andromeda Strain" possible?

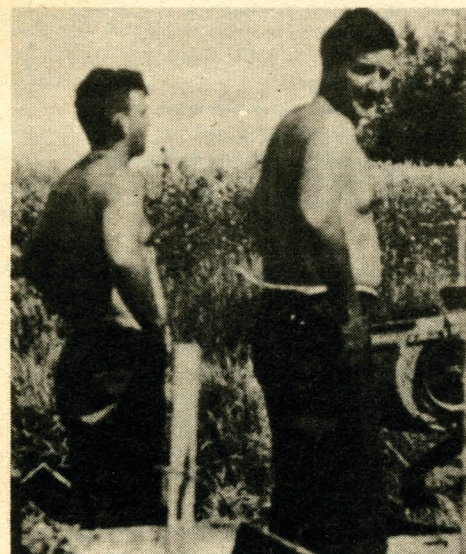
We are witnessing in this emergence of drug-resistant bacteria a rapid process of evolution. We see how overuse of a drug can cause previously unimagined forces, such as sexuality in bacteria, to produce new resistant bacteria. The bacteria are striking back!

For more info on this subject you can read a book on genetics, take the course, or easier yet read the S.T.O.P. position paper "Use of Antibiotics in Animal Feeds".

continued from page 1

diate help to New Brunswick's poor, through industrialization and education. A lead-zinc smelter in Bathurst was built, schools were built. But the millions spent went through the hand of entrepreneurs such as K.C. Irving. Then the cutback in base metal, pulp and paper, and the jerry-built schools helped to produce this party.

In the last ten years over a billion dollars has been poured into this area, and much of it has been misspent or non-productive. A disproportionate part has gone into the pockets of bureaucrats, and, of people I call modern-day carpet-baggers. These people know where the money will come from, then they will go in there, clean it out and leave.



There was one pulp and paper manufacturer that Robichaud set up north of Fredericton who cleaned out 30 million dollars in cash before the mill was operating. The same company did the same thing in Saskatchewan, but they lowered the boom on them out there. But New Brunswick, being desperate for money, has allowed this man, carte blanche, to come in. He also tried to do it in Texas, but they turned him down flat.

What would you like to see happen in the North Shore?

I personally have been pushing for the area for 10 years. I think it should be absolutely closed to industrialization. It's

not viable within the economic structure that Canada has. You can't build industries in that area and expect them to survive without huge amounts of government money. I've argued this with Hatfield, but he won't see it, because he's very traditional: that if we provide services that are supposedly available through Medicare and education and provide them adequately, that would allow people to stay there. Where I'm living now, we have one dentist for 5,000 people, and five doctors, two of whom are literally millionaires. They're not providing services and they have no idea of preventive medicine. Since we are really a large-scale nursery for central Canada, why not leave it at that. Allow these people to raise their families and provide the best kind of health and educational services. This will enable them to fit into the larger Canadian milieu, which inevitably they'll be drawn to in any case. As it is now they're connected to this area and they always stay in the poorest areas. Maritimers are always the largest single group in the welfare lists of Montreal and Toronto, because they come up here with inadequate training for surviving. We should have a medical school in Saint John and complete helicopter service covering the whole province. We'll spend two hundred millions on a hydro dam which pollutes the Saint John River, so we can export hydro to Maine and New England, and the people are in debt for three or four generations or forever; but we don't see the viability of a medical school. We refuse to fight the medical lobby, because it's strong. But doctors are using public facilities and should be required to work at a legitimate wage in the community. But some of them are making 150-200 thousand dollars a year in New Brunswick. Of course this would be contrary to our whole economic system of free enterprise for the rich.

Besides the new party and CRAN, are there any citizens groups?

Private woodlot owners have formed a syndicate in northern New Brunswick and they're trying to negotiate a price for the wood pulp similar to the situation in Quebec, where the pulp mills are required to pay the negotiated price and buy a percentage of wood pulp from the private wood lot owners. The price in Quebec is \$27 - \$30 a cord; in New Bruns-

wick it's \$15. You can't possibly take the wood out for less than \$25. They've tried to get the politicians behind them, but they've just sold them out by having more commissions and studies. Now they're fairly active, with about a thousand members, but the trouble is that the pulp and paper industry is now dying.

Is there any hope?

I get very concerned about the huge

In your issue of January 27, you published remarks made available to you by Professor Robin Mathews of Carleton University. You report him as saying that he had been denied the right to appear before the AUCC Commission on Rationalisation of University Research, of which the undersigned is co-chairman. He was not denied a hearing; he was told that he would be heard on certain conditions which he found unacceptable. The account published in *Issues and Events* of what he said in his brief is only a mild version of what

organization the government's built up. They load it with the output of our universities who get the jobs and there's very little meaningful production at the other end. They file reports and make surveys and pay themselves good fees, which really doesn't help the people who are in dire need of some kind of direct assistance and not necessarily welfare. But the creation of a new political party is hopeful.

he did write. Your report of his remarks does not make clear the reasons for the conditions being set. I should like to say what these reasons were.

We saw Professor Mathews' brief before the hearing at Carleton University. It contained a slashing attack on the AUCC in general, and on the Commission in particular. They were charged with being "quislings" engaged in a seditious conspiracy to sell out Canada and contrive "a US takeover". They were charged with systematic equivocations and deliberate falsehoods. The Commission was itself a deceit and pretence from beginning to end. Charges of this order were made against named persons who would not be present at the hearing to defend themselves.

The brief did not contain any concrete evidence even remotely relevant to substantiation of the charges. There was an assertion that an AUCC inquiry into Canadian studies in the Canadian universities which was announced in 1969 had been smothered and discarded. This statement is false. The inquiry had to await financing and the selection of personnel. These were finally arranged in October of last year.

I talked to Professor Mathews before his turn came to be heard, and told him that if he wanted to be heard, he would have to retract these libellous statements and this unmeasured abuse. I told him he had important things to say but that he was defeating himself by interlarding his brief with attacks he had no evidence to support. He declined to see it this way, and we declined to listen to nonsense.

J.A. Corry
Commissioner

letters





Yesterday c/o Munden Barnes Tibbets Hill

The first major SGWU-financed film is now in production. Called "Munden Barnes of Tibbets Hill," it tells the history of the Eastern Townships and the death of a lifestyle.

As in most endeavors these days (especially filmmaking), "major" means money. The student production was able to get \$3500 from the University Council on Student Life and another \$1500 from angel Art Fisher. So the eighteen day and evening students working on the project have a chance to go about it professionally.

Munden Barnes has spent most of his 75 years on Tibbets Hill in Brome County. Directors James Shavick and Paul Risacher are basing the film on a chat with Munden in his kitchen over a cup of coffee and a cigarette. Blessed

"It is significant," say Shavick and Risacher, "that our fathers' generation engineered the downfall of Munden's lifestyle, while increasing members of the ensuing generations are going back to the land, the simple life."

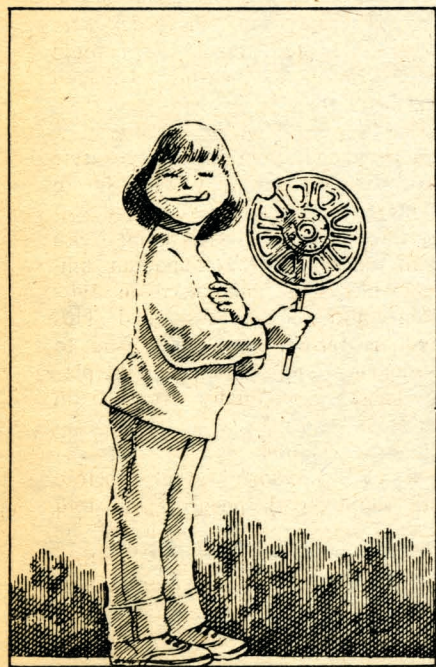
Fine Arts chairman Ed Cooke and cinema instructor Judy Buckner are enthusiastic about the project. "It was initiated by a group of students who are seriously committed to filmmaking," they say, "and with sufficient funds they won't have to worry about such things as color mismatches, poor quality soundtrack, flash frames or awkward cuts."

1000 feet of usable film has been shot to date, and there is a 2½ hour soundtrack. A rough cut of about ½ hour is expected by early March. After that "Munden Barnes of Tibbets Hill" goes on the film festival rounds here and abroad.

Business as unusual

SGWU Commerce students are helping the small local businessman and everybody is profiting.

A unique community group, the Foundation of Friends of Ste. Anne, gives fourth



with a marvelous memory and the gift of storytelling, Munden tells all to the graphic accompaniment of his 200-year-old surroundings, and rare photographs from the Brome County Historical Association and NFB archives.

Annotator M.F.K. Fisher in Brillat-Savarin's "The Physiology of Taste"

There (Sumatra)... children were sent into the jungle to collect tiger droppings; these were taken home, dried and then culled for intact coffee beans, on the theory that a bean that could withstand the inferno of a tiger's stomach must yield the strongest and most perfectly roasted coffee known.

And have you noticed that since machine coffee went up to 15¢ the sign says "Try our SPECIAL BLEND coffee especially for Sir George"?

year business administration students a chance to gain practical experience while trouble-shooting for small business. The "living case study" approach offers help with such problems as book and file keeping, detecting hidden costs, increasing profit margins, finding new customer sources, and advice on legal procedures.

Student Janis Riven helps assistant dean of Commerce Henry Tutsch coordinate the Sir George end of the project. "The courses we take are supposed to teach us decision-making, which is often easy on paper," she says. "With this program, we're responsible for our decisions."

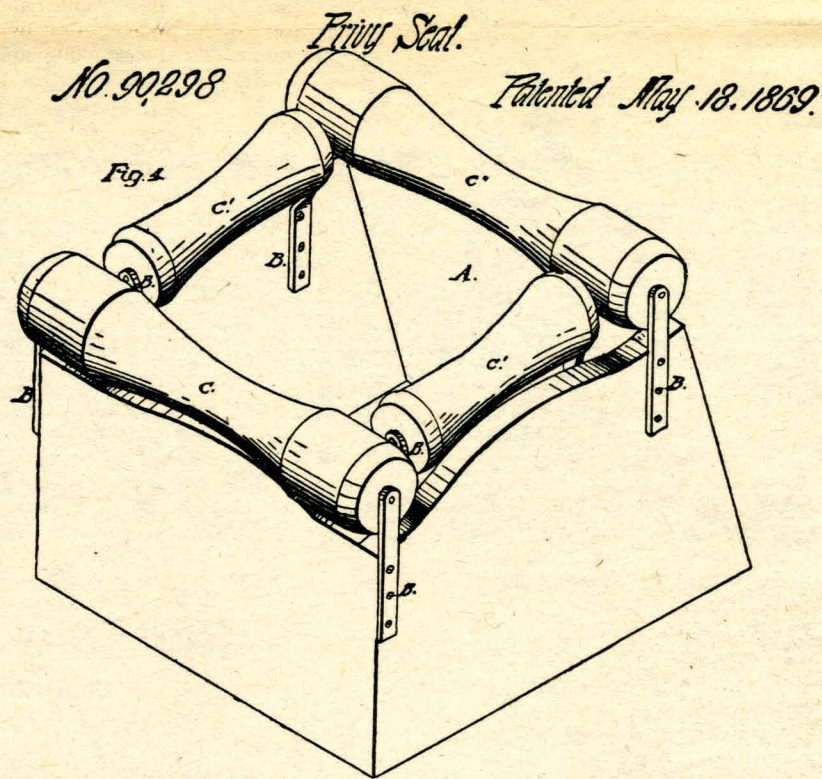
Professor Tutsch keeps a close watch on the 25 volunteers. "Business problems are the same for a men's clothing store and for Domtar," he said. "It's just a difference in scale. And students who are anxious to get away from theorizing can now actually get their hands dirty."

Horrors! Sci-fi nigh

The Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, currently riding high on Marilyn Monroe (quel spectacle!), will next get on a horror-science fiction kick.

Included in the March 2 - April 7 festival are oldie goldies "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari," the 1931 "Frankenstein," "King Kong" and "Dr. Mabuse." All is somehow brought up-to-date with the likes of "The Incredible Shrinking Man," "The Fearless Vampire Killers," "Fahrenheit 451" and "2001."

And one with the unmistakable ring of a schlock classic: "Robinson Crusoe on Mars" with Paul Mantee and Vic Lundin.



Sanitary Seats

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
IMPROVEMENT IN PRIVY-SEATS

Letters Patent No. 90,298, dated May 18, 1869

... This invention relates to a device which renders it impossible for the user to stand upon the privy-seat; and consists in the provision of rollers on the top of the seat, which, although affording a secure and convenient seat, yet, in the event of an attempt to stand upon them, will revolve, and precipitate the user on to the floor. . . .

A represents the box, having one or more pairs of standards, B, which afford journal-bearing for a roller, C, over the front-edge of the box, and, where necessary, of side rollers C' C' and a back roller, C".

These rollers, while circular in transverse section, may have the represented or any other longitudinal contour, but are preferably somewhat hollowed toward their mid-length, as shown. . . .

SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

friday 18

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: Joe Cocker & clan in "Mad Dogs and Englishmen" at 4 and 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.

POETRY: Maxime Gadd and Andreas Schroeder read their poems in H-651 at 9 p.m.; free.

ENGINEERING FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769.

HILLEL: Chavera lunch with profs Robert Goldenberg, Jonathan Siegel and Harvey Shulman at noon, 2130 Bishop Street.

THEATRE STUDENTS: Beckett's "Endgame" at 9 p.m.; 50¢ students, \$1 non-students.

CUMA: Wine & cheese - all you can drink \$1 - 8 p.m. at 2067 Bleury.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Conceptual Art & Other Things by Joan Rankin and Alfred Pinsky, last day.

GALLERY II: Watercolors by Molly Lamb Bobak through February 29.

V.I.F. VETERAN'S CLUB: Meeting at 5 p.m. with guest Léandre Bergeron in the graduate lounge of the Faculty Club, H-769.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-415.

BLACK STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting 2 - 4 p.m. in H-427.

THEATRE STUDENTS: See Friday.

EDUCATION: Dorothy Labensohn on "New Directions in Early Childhood Education" on Cable TV's channel 9 at 4 p.m.

monday 21

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL ON STUDENT LIFE: Meeting at 5 p.m. in H-769.

FINE ARTS: Lois Lord, Bank Street College of Education in N.Y., on "How young children develop in using art materials" at 4 p.m. in H-635.

tuesday 22

STUDENTS' TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting at 4 p.m. in H-820.

wednesday 23

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-617.

HILLEL: Arthur Waskow, author of "Freedom Seder" and "The Bush is Burning", speaks on "The Jewish Counterculture - Is it hip to be Jewish? Can one be radical and Jewish at the same time?" at 12:30 p.m., 2130 Bishop.

p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

GEORGIAN SKYDIVERS: Meeting 5 - 6 p.m. in H-920.

STUDENTS' TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting 8:15 p.m. in H-520.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT: U of Quebec's François Bilodeau on "La peau de chagrin et les possibilités d'une méthode formaliste" at 4 p.m. in H-820.

SERVICE RESEARCH CENTRE: Opening with address on "Statistics Canada in Support of Decision-making and Research" from Walter Duffett, chief statistician of Canada, at 2:30 p.m. in H-427.

saturday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Some Like It Hot" (Billy Wilder, 1959), with Marilyn Monroe, Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon at 7 p.m.; "Let's Make Love" (George Cukor, 1960), with Yves Montand, Tony Randall and Marilyn Monroe at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

sunday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Grapes of Wrath" (John Ford, 1940), with Henry Fonda, John Carradine and Jane Darwell at 3 p.m.;

SOME LIKE IT HOT, in which: Daphne - who is really Jerry, who is really Jack - blows horns with Josephine - who is really Joe, who is really Tony, who is really Bernie Schwartz - who trades hot licks with Sugar - who is really Marilyn, who is really Norma Jean Baker - who really was. Really. Next Saturday at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.



STUDENTS' UNION: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-110.

ALUMNI ART GALLERY: Exhibition of sculpture and hardedge paintings by Peter Aghajanian, through February 25 at 1476 Crescent St.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT: Hermann Hesse exhibit on the mezzanine, through end of February.

FACULTY CLUB: Discothèque night with James Kirk at 8:30 p.m.; 7 p.m. buffet \$2 (reservations 879-2842).

saturday 19

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Anne of a Thousand Days" with Genevieve Bujold and Richard Burton at 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.

THEATRE STUDENTS: See Friday

GEORGIAN HELLENIC ASSOCIATION: Dr. Oikonomides, U of Montreal, on "Byzantium and Neo-Hellenism" at 3:30 p.m. in H-635.

sunday 20

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "1984" (Michael Anderson, 1956), with voices of Edmund O'Brien, Michael Redgrave and Donald Pleasance at 3 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

thursday 24

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Bus Stop" (Joshua Logan, 1956), with Marilyn Monroe, Don Murray, Arthur O'Connell and Betty Field at 7 p.m.; "Hometown Story" (Arthur Pierson, 1951), with Jeffrey Lynn, Donald Crisp and Marilyn Monroe at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

ECONOMICS: Irving Kravis, Wharton School of Finance, leads a graduate international trade seminar 6:15 - 8:10 p.m. in H-615.

EDUCATION: Howard Adams on "Education and Native Canadians" on Cable TV's channel 9 at 4 and 9:30 p.m.

friday 25

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

ARMENOLOGY: Prof. K.H. Maksoudian, Columbia U., on "The Origins of the Armenian Liberation Movement from the 6th to early 19th Century" 8 - 9 p.m. in H-420.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Seven Year Itch" (Billy Wilder, 1955), with Marilyn Monroe, Tom Ewell and Evelyn Keyes at 7 p.m.; "River of No Return" (French version) with Robert Mitchum, Rory Calhoun and Marilyn Monroe at 9

"The Misfits" (John Huston, 1961), with Clark Gable, Marilyn Monroe, Montgomery Clift, Thelma Ritter and Eli Wallach at 7 p.m.; "Marilyn", narrated by Rock Hudson at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

Education: Howard Adams on "Education and Native Canadians" on Cable TV's channel 9 at 4 p.m.

notices

COLLEGIAL II STUDENTS: Deadline March 1 for undergraduate studies applications mailed to Admissions Office.

ROOM & BOARD: English-speaking, needed for French students from throughout the province at Sir George July 4 - August 15 for the English Language Summer School; payment arranged, phone 879-5949.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Published Thursdays by the Information Office of Sir George Williams University, Montreal 107. The office is located in the basement, 2145 Mackay Street (879-4136). Litho by Journal Offset, Ville St. Laurent. Submissions are welcome.

Joel McCormick, editor, Ginny Jones, Maryse Perraud, Michael Sheldon, Malcolm Stone.